

THE REALM OF FASHION.

The popularity of the shirt waist, writes May Manton, has become an established fact. For warm weather wear they are made of thin washable stuffs. For the cooler season, of silks



SEASONABLE SHIRT WAIST FOR COOL WEATHER.

and soft wool stuffs, but in all essentials they are the same. The design shown in the illustration is peculiarly well adapted to autumn use and to taffetas, whether checked, plaid or plain. The back shows a shallow rounded yoke to which the body portion is attached the fullness being arranged in three box plaits. The fronts are simply gathered at the neck and shoulders

of velvet, with aigrettes rising at the left. The basque, which is a decided change from the round waists of last season, has the fanciful fronts arranged upon a fitted lining that closes in the centre-front. The vest of silk is gathered at the neck and laid at the waist line in plaits; a tiny pointed girdle finishes the lower edge. The closing is effected through the centre-front, but may be made on the left side if preferred. The fronts that open widely over the vest are uniquely shaped. The back is fitted with the usual number of seams, and fullness forming flukes are cut in each seam as an extension below the waist line. The crush collar extends round the front of the throat and meets the standing portion, which is seamed to the back, the closing being at the left side. The two-seamed sleeves are cut with slight fullness at the top. The model is entirely correct in fit and finish, and is adapted to all manner of fabrics, including zibeline, canvas cloth, whipcord, broadcloth or camel's hair.

To make this basque for a lady in medium size will require three yards of forty-four-inch material.

Boas, Peterines and Stoles.

Boas never go out of fashion, for they are more generally becoming than anything else. This year they are made longer than last, and are shaped at the back of the neck so they can be turned up or down. There are some very smart ones of the bear fur, others of Alaska sable, while a very large number are of fox and lynx. They are all made on the same plan, and can be worn with any style of costume. Stoles are shaped like a cape in the back, and have long straight ends down the front; these are made of all the different furs, and will look par-



PROMENADE COSTUME.

and drawn into a belt at the waist line. At the centre is a double plait in which button-holes are worked, the closing being effected by means of studs. The adjustment is snug and trim, the fitting being accomplished by means of the shoulder seams and under-arm gores.

The sleeves are one-seamed with the fullness arranged in gathers at the shoulders and again at the wrists, where they are finished by straight cuffs and a tiny double quilling that runs up the opening. At the neck is worn a high roll-over collar of the latest style, with stock and bow of the material. The waist is lined throughout with heavy lawn, the slight stiffness of which causes it to retain its set.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of twenty-two-inch material.

Promenade Costume.

A promenade costume of a deeper colored wool, showing lines of a large entone, is illustrated in the large engraving. May Manton says: The full fronts are composed of soft silk and the free edges of the basque are trimmed with black velvet ribbon. The stylish hat has a soft puffed crown

ticularly well with the present style of dress. The victorines and pelerines have so much in common it is difficult to decide which is the smartest. They are very warm garments, because they protect the chest and the back so thoroughly. They are cut most carefully this year, so as to keep the lines of the figure unbroken, and the long ends in front are most graceful and becoming. There is one thing to be said about all the different fashions in fur this year, and that is, old garments can be remodelled. The expense is always considerable if the work is well done, but it is not anything like what the expense for a new garment would be, and many superb old pieces of fur which have been laid away have now been brought to light again. —Harper's Bazar.

Gray Gowns and Gray Skirts.

Gray gowns and gray skirts of handsome material, with pretty silk fancy waists en suite, will be worn all the season by both matron and maiden.

Pink the Leading Color.

Pink is the leading color for evening gowns, and if it is combined with violet you have the latest whim of fashion.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

A Multiplicity of Tucks.

A blouse or shirt of white for women to wear with a skirt of white cotton or wool is prettily made of the fine white tucking which can always be bought by the yard. A multiplicity of tucks being the mode, this material is prettily available. It should be used with the tucks running around, and the sleeves may or may not be of plain material, according to taste.

Beauty Sleep.

The wise woman who wants to rise from sleep rested and with her face cast in the lines of beauty should sleep on a narrow bed, so there will be no room for her to distort her limbs by throwing them into grotesque positions. On this bed there should be a good mattress and one small rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be of light weight, but warm, and the room well ventilated and comfortably cool. On this couch the would-be beauty should lie flat on her back, arms and legs straight. To make a change from the back she should learn to sleep first on one side and then on the other.

Perhaps you are young, but hints of wrinkles suddenly appear, apparently without any cause. Find out if you do not squeeze your eyes tightly together when going to sleep, as a child does when it makes believe to sleep. Many women draw the corners of their mouths down, and so produce furrows from the nose to the corner of the mouth and down the side of the chin.

To get beauty sleep, go to bed thinking of the pleasantest things that will befall you. The eyelids should rest lightly over the eyes, as if a fluttering breeze sweeping across the face would blow them wide open. The lips should meet easily, the mouth should never be open. —The Housewife.

An Emperor For a Guide.

I heard a pretty story the other day, writes William E. Curtis from Berlin, of two American girls who visited the palace at Potsdam, Germany, and had the unusual honor of being escorted about the ugly old building by the Emperor himself. It illustrates a trait in his character that is not often talked about but is shown frequently. The imperial palace is open to visitors only when the Emperor and his family are absent, but, without knowing this fact, the two American ladies made the journey out there and were repulsed by the usher at the door. They understood very little German, and he could talk no English, but, with the usual persistency of the American tourist, they were trying to induce him to admit them. While they were in the midst of the controversy a gentleman in the uniform of a soldier came rapidly up the steps, much to the confusion of the doorkeeper, and, addressing the ladies in English, asked if he could be of any service to them. They explained that they had come up from Berlin to see the palace, and were very much disappointed because they were not allowed to enter it.

"I think I can let you in," he answered, "and will show you around myself." So he escorted them through the various rooms and corridors and explained everything in a most entertaining manner. Then he followed them out to the portico, where one of them, who had a kodak, asked permission to take his photograph. She hadn't the slightest suspicion who he was, but during the hour they had been together in the palace they had laughed and joked familiarly, and felt very well acquainted. The Emperor gracefully consented, and posed for three snap shots. Then he bade them good morning, hoped they would enjoy their visit to Germany, saluted them in the German way and re-entered the palace.

The young ladies were delighted, and related their experience with great gusto when they returned to their boarding house. That afternoon they took their kodak to a photographer to have the films developed, and when they brought home the first prints of the handsome officer their German landlady exclaimed: "Gott in himmel! Der Kaiser!"

The young ladies, being sovereigns in their own country, were not abashed at the discovery, although they cannot understand why they did not recognize him. Nevertheless, they had a print of each film handsomely mounted and sent them to the Emperor with their compliments and the explanation that they were not aware of the identity of their guide or they would have made a more formal acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon them. —Chicago Record.

Gossip.

Lady Haberton presided at the congress of women in behalf of rational dress at Oxford, England.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New

York City, has organized a society known as Daughters of 1781-1815.

Miss Clara Moldan has founded a scholarship at Oxford, to be held by lady students of the school, known as St. Hugh's hall.

Harriet Prescott Spofford is slowly recovering from an illness of four months at her home on Deer Isle, near Newburyport, Mass.

When Queen Victoria goes abroad she always has a couple of fire extinguishers sent in advance and fitted up in the house in which she is to reside.

Miss Donnette Smith, a grandniece of Joseph Smith, and Miss Dunford, a granddaughter of Brigham Young, are two of the most literary women in Utah.

Art for women in England is taking a practical form. The late Lord de Tabley's niece has been painting signs for two Northwich taverns, The Smoker and The Windmill.

In Chile and the Argentine Republic, in addition to the women who have for some time been car conductors, many more of the fair sex have entered upon that calling.

It is announced that Mrs. Elizabeth Phoebe Key Howard, the only surviving daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," is seriously ill at Oakland, Cal.

Of the sixteen young women who recently received the degree of M. D. at the Woman's Medical College of New York, three have been appointed on the medical staff of the Infirmary for Women and Children.

The latest Paris device for filling out slender figures consists of ruffles, about three inches wide, made of ribbon, muslin or lace to match the gown, sewed inside the body across the bust. They give a soft fullness, and are much more healthy than cotton or the heavy pads formerly used.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland flatly refused to marry Prince Bernhard of Saxe Weimer, whom her mother, the Queen Regent Emma, has selected as the young Queen's husband. The little Queen declares she will remain single until 1899 (she was born in August, 1880), and will then select her own husband.

Women in England have the local government franchise in counties and boroughs on the same conditions as men, and a recent return shows how relatively unimportant their vote is. In the counties and boroughs of England and Wales they are altogether 5,326,878 local government electors; of these only 729,758 are women—that is to say, women form less than one-seventh of the electorate.

Fashion Notes.

Gray is the color of the moment, and this fall will be signalized by the reign of the silver gray.

Tea gowns are made of soft, clinging, woolen fabrics, richly trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Scotch plaids are imitated with ribbons of different colors and widths sewed, according to the pattern of the plaid, directly on the dress or jacket.

Very chic imported costumes of cashmere, which is to be one of the most fashionable fabrics of the season, are lined with light taffeta and trimmed with narrow ruffings of the same.

Every indication points to the jaquette blouse as the bodice of the season. This is a dartless waist that pouches slightly at the waist over a belt or girdle both in the front and back. It has a short round skirt added at the bottom popularly called the creneau, which is cut in squares or in many fancy ways, and is always quite elaborately trimmed.

While all women concede that to be at all smart the skirt of their costume must be trimmed, unless it is the severely plain tailor-made gowns, yet they are loth to give up the becoming and comfortable simplicity of lines which has so long characterized it, so the fall skirt, while it will be much garnished, will have only flat trimming. Contrasting bands of cloth will be much in vogue as well as rows of braid or ribbon and pipings of white satin.

The girl who wears a thick veil all the time under the impression that she is preserving her complexion is making a grave mistake. The dust and dirt settles on her face under the veil, and she lets it remain there, often till morning. By that time it has filled the pores of the skin, and soon she has annoying black heads. Let the sun get at your face. It is better than a bath for a tough, yellow, leathery skin, and if you would use a soft linen towel to rub off the perspiration half a dozen times a day, and give your face a good massage in that manner, it would help also.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Value of Shades for Hogs.

The man who will pen up hogs, or any other animals, in a lot or field entirely destitute of shade, ought to receive the attention of the Humane Society. Such protection from the sun as a wire fence is hardly sufficient. Shade trees here and there will do fairly well, but nothing is equal to a wood lot. If the ground be low and damp, and is covered by a dense undergrowth, through which the sun never penetrates, so much the better, but shade of some kind they must have in order to thrive and grow.

Raising Young Ferns.

It is not generally known that our native ferns can be readily raised from the spores—those little dust-like products that are found in great abundance on the under surface of many fronds. A good method is to fill a pot, with ordinary good garden soil, three-fourths the depth, the remaining one-fourth to be filled with brick broken to about the size of peas or beans. This pot can be sunk in a vessel of water to about one-half the depth of the pot. On the broken brick the spores can then be sown and the vessel placed in a comparatively shady spot. The brick will absorb enough water to be continually moist, while at the same time permitting the air to circulate through the vessel. This combination of moisture and damp air is all that is necessary to have the fern spores germinate freely. —Meehan's Monthly.

Whey as Hog Feed.

Skim milk is highly thought of as a feed for hogs, but not more so than it deserves. After the butter fats are out of the milk there remains the caseine, which is far more valuable for nutrition. But after the rennet has separated the cheese from the milk what is there of good for feed that can remain? Many think the whey is good for nothing. They point to the fact that pigs will starve and finally die if fed on whey exclusively. So they will also if fed exclusively on sugar. There is considerable sugar in whey, the sugar of milk, which by fermentation is made into koumiss. It also contains usually some butter fats. But these, like the milk sugar, are carbohydrates, and alone are not a good ration. But mix some fine wheat middlings with whey, and see how the pigs will thrive on it. The middlings supply the nitrogenous part of the ration, and on such diet the pigs will grow fat. The sugar in the whey is much more fattening than is the wheat middlings.

Bees and Shade.

Bees should not be kept in a dense shade where the sun is entirely excluded from them. To choose between the two extremes I rather prefer the sun at all times rather than the shade. The effects of the warmth thus derived from the sun at certain periods is very beneficial to them, and if the proper kind of hives are used that have an entrance large enough, but little if any damage will occur.

Bees have a way of their own of ventilating the interior of their hive, and they can do it to perfection if the entrance is of the proper size.

The entrance should be at least three-eighths of an inch wide, and ten or twelve inches long. During cold weather this may be contracted to half the size, and in case of weak colonies, it may be less.

During the hottest part of the day in extreme hot weather, a shade is not objectionable, and the bees may be lured by fruit trees or shrubs, or grape vines, so as to receive the shade at the proper time of the day that they need it.

Seed Sowing.

The usual failure in getting seeds to grow is from sowing them too deeply in the earth. If it were possible to keep the seeds dark and moist they would be all the better from being sown absolutely on the surface. Every one familiar with forest growth must have noticed how forest tree seeds, which simply fall to the earth and are covered by the few leaves or the remains of grasses, germinate without difficulty. In cherry trees, especially, the stones which have fallen from the trees, lying on the surface all winter, sprout and grow rapidly when spring tide comes, and yet cherry seeds from the same tree, collected by the seed grower, sown in the same way in which seeds are usually sown, frequently fail to grow. In order to have seeds as near the surface as possible, and yet protected against drying up, the great prince of American practical gardeners—the late Peter Henderson—recommended for planting vegetable seeds that the garden line should first be stretched along in the direction where the vegetable were to grow, sprinkle the seeds along the line entirely on the surface, and then simply tramp them in the ground along the line. In this way no garden seed ever failed to grow if it were good, and garden seeds are generally good, for it has been found that even old seed, if guarded against extreme heat and moisture, will continue to preserve its vital power for an indefinite period. Still every purchaser desires to get seed as fresh as possible. If the suggestions given are borne in mind there will very seldom be complaints about the failure of garden seeds to grow. —Meehan's Monthly.